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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY

OFFERINGS FOR FEBRUARY—

Sidney A. Norton as Teacher and Man ❧ Degree Day at Oxford ❧ A Story About Appropriations ❧ Recent Developments in Agriculture ❧ The Graduate School ❧ A Memorial to Josiah Renick Smith ❧ Campus Jottings ❧

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A Word of Greeting

YOUR request for a few words of greeting to my old pupils fills me with apprehension. I have so many pleasant recollections of my early days of teaching that I could fill a volume with them, and I hope that my former students remember me pleasantly in spite of occasional errors of mine.

The happiest days of my long life have been spent in study and teaching. At the outset I had to study in order to keep ahead of my class, and when text-books had become somewhat familiar to me, I thought it my bounden duty to keep the subject matter of the study fresh in my mind and abreast of the times, so that I seldom entered my class-room without a careful preparation for the day. I enjoyed the work and did my level best at all times, and with due regard for the needs and welfare of my young friends.

Although Dr. Johnson's line: "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," applies to me, old reminiscences are a comfort. I like to meet my old friends, even though most of them have lost the bloom of youth and like myself have learned that the years are passing. I shall ever remain their friend to command.

Sidney A. Norton

Sidney A. Norton

As An Undergraduate Sees Him

"WHEN I STARTED to teach in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College back in 1873 we had seventeen students and seven members of the faculty," began Sidney A. Norton, the white-haired little man, eighty winters young, who is now professor emeritus of chemistry at Ohio State University, after he had shown his guest a chair.

Professor Norton received the interviewer in the library of his home at 363 Town street, haunts truly typical of the man. Above the book-cases of musty tomes of another generation the wall revealed to view oil paintings and old engravings. The furniture is in the quiet pattern of thirty years ago. In the grate a big fire roared right merrily.

Dressed as he was in a gray lounging robe Professor Norton got out an old scrap book begun about 1850 when he was in college at Union, Schenectady, N. Y. Between the two covers which had long since parted company and were kept together only by a piece of heavy cord, was an original prospectus of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. His eyes twinkled behind his glasses as reminiscence warmed his words.

"I came here in September of 1873," continued the kindly old scholar. "Professor Mendenhall was the first; I was the second." Then in an aside—"I see they are going to change the name of Ohio State. I like the name we have. The first change from the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College came without any solicitation. The faculty had nothing to do with it; it originated in the legislature. It was a surprise to me when I heard it was changed."

Then the talk swung into other channels, the visitor listening as his host mused of college days.

"Do I ever see any baseball games at the University?" "Not for a long time. I have never seen a football game. That is, except the football game we used to play when I was in college. Then after chapel the entire school, about two hundred, would get out and all of us play with the same ball. The game was different then; the one rule being that we didn't dare touch the ball with our hands.

"The majority of students don't like chemistry. It is a dead, inorganic subject. But when people do like it, they like it exceedingly well. I delivered my first lecture on oxygen when I was twelve or thirteen years old. I studied in the Cleveland high school, and our teacher liked to have us speak in our own language. We worked out original experiments and then got up at the desk and lectured on them. The teacher took several of us to a town about six miles away where we gave an exhibition and I had the pleasure of addressing my first audience.

"No, I don't do any experiments any more. My eyes are too poor. I read a little about it, but it is difficult to read unless I have a good light and the type is large. My children keep me pretty busy. I have three living here with me.

"I have been sick for the last year. I didn't walk out until the last six months, and now on nice days I walk to High street and back. On pleasant days I ride out in the automobile. I don't get up to the University very often. They have my picture up there; that is enough."

Professor Norton seems as bright and as whimsically droll as ever, and in the absence of Prof. W. L. Evans, the Freshman's Idol, could substitute in the lecture to the more than 1000 students now in the introductory chemistry course.

FRANK E. MASON.

As a Colleague Remembers Him

AS MY ACQUAINTANCE with Professor Norton probably extends over a longer period than that of any other person now connected with the University, I may be allowed to go beyond the capacity of a single post-card in giving expression to a very small measure of my esteem for him and my appreciation of the value of his services to the Ohio State University.

I think it was in July, 1864, that I first saw him, almost exactly fifty years ago. The Ohio State Teachers' Association was holding its annual convention in Cleveland where Norton lived, having been for a half-dozen years teacher of natural science in the large Central (then the only) high school. It was my first meeting with the Association and with the enthusiasm of inexperienced youth I gave faithful attention to the regular proceedings of the meetings.

Norton, as a member of the social committee, was looking out for the entertainment of the visiting teachers and it was not until the afternoon of the last day of the meeting when there was an excursion on the lake, that I saw him. He happened to be standing high up on the prow of the boat "catching the breeze" wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat and a long linen duster. If it had turned out that I never saw him again I should still retain, after a half-century, a very vivid picture of Norton, not yet thirty years of age. The lasting character of this impression I attribute entirely to that distinct individualism of his personality which does not need even personal acquaintance to make itself felt. Here was no amorphous, isotropic character; on the contrary one might expect from him *responses* differing widely according to the *angle of approach*.

Nearly ten years of close and intimate association with him (that heart-breaking first decade of the life of the University) served only to deepen the impression made at that early meeting, revealing to me the great importance and usefulness of such a strongly marked individuality in the performance of the task to which he gave the greater part of his active life.

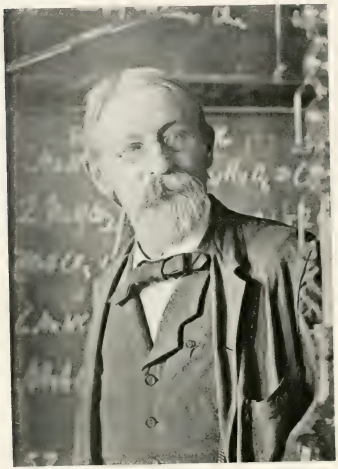
Considered as affecting the value of his services to the University, I regard it as one of his chief qualifications. Happily for those who came in contact with him his training was received before the days of acute specialization. His scholarship was unusually broad, his knowledge extensive, including a familiarity with science, literature and art which sometimes seemed almost encyclopedic in character and when approached from almost any direction by one in quest of information his response was prompt and satisfactory.

But I must not ask for space to say more, much more, that I would like to say. There are many who can speak of his skill as a teacher and success as director of the chemical department, for which the University must always be his debtor. I am glad to have the opportunity, in connection with the biographical sketch which the University *Monthly* is to print, to assure him, as he is rounding out his four score years of life, of the continued esteem and affection of his old friends and especially of his few remaining colleagues of the seventies.

T. C. MENDENHALL.
Emeritus Professor of Physics.
Ravenna, Ohio.

Class Room Stories His Students Tell

THIS PICTURE, which Professor Norton assured me at the time was the best he had ever had taken, was posed especially for *The Makio*, in the publication of which, with Edith Cockins, Edith Twiss, Charley Herbert, "Fatty" Lawrence, Albert Sellenings, Charley Wood and C. L. McIlvaine, I was interested 20 years ago.



The picture tells its own story, to which every reader of the *Monthly* will find much pleasure in listening. For the benefit of those benighted souls who may not be as proficient in the study of chemistry, I hereby certify that the blackboard formulae which add so much to the completeness of this picture are, to my personal knowledge, absolutely correct.

L. F. SATER, '95, '97.

Columbus, Ohio.

"To All Intents and Purposes"

We students in '73, for short, used to speak of Professor Norton as "Granny Norton," on account of a little skull cap he generally wore; and for slang, often repeated his favorite expression: "to all intents and purposes." One day, when class met, the professor began filling the blackboard with some figures and hieroglyphics; in explanation of which Will Gehman, who sat near, asked me "what in Sam Hill they meant." In answer I thought I *whispered* "*to all intents and purposes* they are meant to kill time." In a few moments, when Professor Norton had about filled the blackboard, he thundered out my name as he called me to the board. In a few moments when he saw I knew absolutely nothing about what he was "trying to represent," he said with a smile of satisfaction "those re-actions *to all intents and purposes* have demonstrated that you have not studied your lesson."

R. F. BUCHANAN, M.D., D.D.S.

St. Quincy, Ill.

The Imp of the Bottle

May I tell the story? 'Way back in the year 1877 Ed Orton and I were attending the old Central high school and used to spend the noon hours and many Saturdays together. Well do I remember the Saturday that Ed invited me to go up to the College with him. His father was president and he knew all the professors. Fortunately he took me to the chemical laboratory where we found Professor Norton at work. Out of his great kindness the professor turned his attention to our entertainment. He put a little water in a bottle and soon had a lot of flasks and bent glass tubes connected up, then in a moment a beautiful fountain began playing high in air, like a miracle, for I could see no cause. This so captivated me that the next fall I was registered as a prep. For this turning-point in my life I am under an obligation to Professor Sidney A. Norton that I shall never be able to repay.

JOHN A. MACDOWELL, '82.

Lincoln Memorial University,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Those Were the Happy Days

And do you remember those Thanksgiving spreads when the old lecture room lost its academic garb and was transformed into a scene of festivity and good cheer; when the genial Davy seemed to think so highly of us that for days we dared to dream that a pass or perchance (O joy delectable) even a merit might be ours in the finals (alas dreams never come true); when we had a glimpse into the inner self of our Leader and learned to know that back of a firm and at times a severe exterior was a heart that was all aglow for the welfare of his boys and girls. Ah, yes, those were the happy days; and in memory of them, fellows, join me in a toast of good will and appreciation for the teacher who lived that we might know.

WILLIAM MCPHERSON, '87.
Columbus, Ohio.

What Happened to Jones

One afternoon, during the opening term of 1887, I was busily engaged in the qualitative laboratory, working out some "groups." Professor Norton came strolling along the aisle, gave me one of his keen glances and said, "Jones, come into my office." I followed him into the office with some trepidation. I did not recall an especial delinquency, but was not sure that Annie Mullay had not been taking some random shots at me with her wash-bottle over the top of the high desk, or that I had not been trying to sprinkle her in a similar manner. Such pranks were quite common, although frowned upon by Sid and Davey.

When in the office, Professor Norton opened a cabinet and took out a two liter jar full of pickled eggs, a box of crackers and a bottle of C. P. sodium chloride and handed me a fork, saying "One egg, one cracker and one pinch of salt, no more, no less." Later on I was favored with the formula for the preparation of the pickled eggs, and it was written up in approved chemical language.

JESSE L. JONES, '90.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Lady Who Used Cosmetics

The recollection of Professor Norton which most strongly abides is the utter satisfaction which he took in telling his prize story, which, at least in the eighties, was annually.

It concerned what happened to the lady who used bismuth cosmetics, and then indulged in the luxury of a sulphur bath. While lecturing on bismuth Professor Norton would carefully throw down a bismuth precipitate in a test tube, and dilate on the superiority of this precipitate as a face powder. The scene was then set for the story. The lady—identity, time and place carefully withheld—used this precipitate and her complexion was the marvel and the envy of all of the sex. In an evil hour she took a sulphur bath—here the "business" of adding sulphurated hydrogen water—"and that is what happened to her," the professor would add with one of his delightfully characteristic chuckles.

Of course the bismuth precipitate turned as black as the traditional ace of spades. I was a year with Professor Norton in elementary chemistry, and later in the "lab," but I do not remember his going outside of the realm of fact into fancy more frequently than this. In my day this story was passed along; it was one of the regular things when the time came to study the "antimony, arsenic and bismuth" group.

Does any one know what has become of that heroic poem, current in the eighties, entitled "This is the Lab that Sid Built," modelled on that equally heroic poem, "The House that Jack Built"?

WINFIELD SCOTT.
Trans-Pacific Trader,
San Francisco.

The Man Who Forgot

Dr. Norton told occasionally how complimented he felt to receive the praises of his former pupils, and one day seemed very much amused as he came in to lecture. Then he told the class that he had just received a letter from one of his former pupils thanking him for his instruction, but adding that he had forgotten most of his chemistry—in fact the only formula he could recall accurately was that for water, which was HO_2.

F. S. BALL, '88.
Montgomery, Ala.

The Quality of a Mash

Animal spirits were so keen in our second preparatory chemistry class that though the majority of us were much interested in the subject presented in Professor Norton's illuminating way, the class-room was always in unstable equilibrium and likely to spoil the effect of an experiment by a surrender to the appeal of the ridiculous. I was often impressed with the professor's patience and serenity on such occasions. Lecturing on ferments one day he said "Now to make a sour mash a long time is required, while a very sweet mash can be made in a short time." (Guffaw in the back row.) "Miss B., what are those boys laughing at?" (continues) "In the latter case it gives us comfort to—" (Whole class in a roar and Dr. Norton smiles and resumes the lecture unruffled.)

Earlier "lab" students had been frequently entertained at Professor Norton's home, and we used to hear much of these occasions, but when I reached "lab" work, instead, we were allowed to have our Thanksgiving feasts in the laboratory, prepared by ourselves.

J. H. Galbraith, '83.

Columbus, Ohio.

A Chemical Retort

A few days after the opening of the fall term, a belated youth, with a coat of exquisite cut and unusual length, swept proudly into the class-room. It was his first whirl at freshman chemistry.

After Professor Norton had assigned him a seat, the following exchange of courtesies passed between the scientist and the youth. Until that moment they had not even been of passing acquaintance.

"Have you ever studied chemistry?" inquired the professor kindly.

"Yuh, a little," languidly replied the youth.

"Got a book?"

"Yuh, got an old one; don't know whether it is much account or not."

"Whose is it?"

"Norton's."

And after that they knew each other.

'95.

Love, Courtship, Marriage

In about 1874 or 1875, Professor Sidney A. Norton was teaching a class of probably a dozen students in a room on the third floor of the main building at Ohio State University. With one foot on a chair, as he usually stood when at the blackboard, he suddenly turned to the class and said to the only young lady member; "Miss, how many beaus does a young lady have before she gets married?" With some blushes and hesitation she answered; "Well, Professor, about two or three I suppose."

E. E. Corwin, '80.

Columbus, Ohio.

All Wrapped Up in a Steamer Rug

In the days of '78 to '83 Professor Norton was perhaps in his prime, especially when with his aide-de-camp, David O'Brien. In those days access to the University was mostly on foot, unless one was willing to waste his time in the poky horse-car between the city and North Columbus. This long trip was especially trying in the severe weather of the winter days, and I recall that Professor Norton, who was a regular passenger on this car, protected himself against the severe cold with a substantial steamer rug, in which he not only kept himself warm but, by his jolly conversation, made his fellow passengers forget the cold.

Charles F. Marvin, '83.
Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C.

Scientist and Gentleman

Dr. Norton was the dread and presiding genius for hard work in my undergraduate days and I presume for that reason I did not have any work under him. He was such a type of teacher and scholar as we ought to have more of; just, learned, kindly and devoted wholly to his calling. Peace and joy to him.

Walter J. Sears, '94.

Columbus, Ohio.

Punishing the Rascals

No one in Professor Norton's class in general chemistry in 1882-3 will forget the trick he played on certain predatory members when he passed around the sample of diabetic sugar.

"Not a Victim."

State College, Pa.

Instructive and Helpful

The interesting and thoroughly instructive lectures by Sidney A. Norton on chemistry have been a great aid to me all through my professional life.

Dr. T. E. Courtright, Ex. '82.

Columbus, Ohio.

A Thanksgiving Memory

Dear old Professor Norton, revered or feared according to the student's relative comprehension of organic and inorganic lore! My most pleasing recollection is of the Thanksgiving dinner where the class was entertained at his home and I was served with the Pope's nose in 1878, my freshman year. George C. Mosher, Patriarch

Kansas City, Mo.

Who Stole the Grapes?

"Who stole the grapes?" is a question that always comes to me when I think of chemistry and Professor Norton. When I was in school chemistry headquarters were located where the lunch-room now is in the main building. It was Professor Norton's delight to have a fine bunch of luscious grapes on display there, which he nibbled at when hungry or when lunch time came. One day one of us—just *who* is a profound secret that will die with me—appropriated the fruit and we had a feast. I shall never forget his angry looks or his eloquent denunciations of us. But next day we brought him a peace offering in the shape of more grapes and he forgave us on the spot, dear old man that he was and is.

'92.

The Inspiration and Guide

The final decision to make chemistry my life's work was made while I was a freshman attending the inspiring lectures of Professor Norton. It gave me great pleasure recently to tell him this and also to express in some measure my great debt of gratitude to him.

William Lloyd Evans, '92.

Alumni Memorial Gateways

In a few years incoming students of Ohio State University will enter the campus through two memorial entrances or gateways, one at Fifteenth avenue and High street and one at Neil and Eleventh avenue. The gateways themselves will commemorate the generous spirit of the alumni and will be reminders of the olden days so rich in sentiment and campus lore. A committee of graduates of the University has been appointed to secure designs of the entrances and have selected for their professional adviser, Prof. Joseph N. Bradford, University architect. Competition will be open to graduates of the University and others who may care to compete, and designs are to be sent on or before March 1 to Prof. Wilber H. Siebert, the secretary of the committee, in Columbus. An engraved trophy and first mention will be given the winner of the competition. All drawings will be displayed in the exhibition room of the Library, Ohio State University, immediately following the award by the jury. G. Glenn Atkins, '88, of Providence, R. I. is chairman of the committee and Wilber H. Siebert, '88, the secretary.

Degree Day at Oxford

Shirley T. Wing, '07
Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, England

IN THE seventeenth day of May I came up to Oxford to take my M. A. degree, having crossed over from Paris the night before. As it happened, this was the first degree day in Trinity term. At Oxford degrees are conferred at irregular intervals throughout the year—not merely at the end, as with us.

Upon arriving, I found that I was one of about 50 candidates for the B. A. and advanced degrees. The degree-conferring ceremony was scheduled to take place at 2:30 in the afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre. A little before the appointed hour we assembled outside the Divinity School awaiting the arrival of the vice-chancellor. In the meantime, the officers of the University Chest in the adjoining Convocation House collected the University fee—12 pounds for the M.A. degree. Convocation House is the meeting place of the Hebdomodal Council which transacts the executive business of the University and corresponds to our faculty meetings.

In Oxford, students and graduates must always present themselves before college or university officials clad in academic dress, which consists of cap and gown, white tie and dark clothes. Graduates wear the hood in addition, which is the most distinguishing feature of the costume. For the M.A. degree it is of red and black silk, for the B.C.L. blue. The ordinary B.A. hood is black, lined with white fur. The gown for the D.C.L.—which is honorary at Oxford, corresponding to our LL.D.—is of black and red brocaded silk and is quite striking. The combination of the various costumes produces a kaleidoscopic effect.

Upon the arrival of the vice-chancellor we repaired to the Sheldonian, which is a circular-shaped edifice, and took our places along the sides of the amphitheatre which was lined with benches and chairs, leaving an open space in the center. The balcony and gallery were crowded with spectators.

The ceremony began with a speech in Latin by the vice-chancellor which no one, or few, understood. He created a certain amount of amusement by removing his cap at frequent intervals—each time he pronounced the word *dominus*. It must be admitted that the ceremony is not taken very seriously by the spectators, who make audible reflections at awkward moments, scrape their feet as the proctors walk up and down the hall and applaud as the newly invested candidate returns dressed in the robe of his new degree.

After the vice-chancellor's address, a list of the persons taking degrees *in absentia* was read by the proctors. The members of the different colleges were then called before the vice-chancellor who read out their names in Latin. After bowing and returning to their places they subscribed *en masse* to an oath read by the vice-chancellor, to which they replied *do fidem*. The oath consisted of a promise of fidelity to the statutes and officers of the University.

The candidates were then called forward again by threes. Kneeling before the vice-chancellor, they received his benediction, each in turn being touched on the head with a Bible. Leaving the theatre momentarily, the candidates were met at the exit by their "scouts," as college servants are called, who remained outside during the ceremony holding their masters' gowns in readiness. I might state in passing that custom makes it obligatory to remunerate this little service by a gratuity of a pound.

In the garden—Wadham College, Oxford

One of the "eights" on the Isis River, Oxford

Having donned their new gowns, the graduates file slowly past the vice-chancellor, bowing as they came opposite him, and again leave the theatre. The ceremony is now over, after having lasted about an hour.

Nothing now remains but to take leave of one's professors and of Oxford, which is wonderfully beautiful at this time of year. A moment's

Reading Room of the Bodleian Library, Oxford

reflection reminds one that he has been treading over historic ground. The Sheldonian Theatre once served to stable the horses of Oliver Cromwell, while the Divinity School was the scene of the trial of the Three Martyrs in the time of Henry VIII. In the course of the centuries Oxford has not, in many respects, greatly changed externally.

Returning to London and thence back to Paris the night of the day upon which I arrived, the difference between the bustle of Paris and the tranquillity of Oxford, makes it almost seem as though I had gone back to the Middle Ages in a dream.

Birdseye View of Mt. Rainier

SOME THRILLING experiences attended the work of engineers of the United States geological survey in determining the exact elevation of Mt. Rainier, Washington's famous mountain, which was completed last summer. The topographic survey of the park was begun in 1910 and finished in 1913. C. H. Birdseye, Ex. '05, of the United States geological survey, a famous football player in his day, was one of the party of engineers to judge the height of Rainier.

In the mapping of the summit of the mountain a terrific blizzard was encountered; in fact, two ascents of the upper portion of the mountain were necessary. The first ascent of the upper 4,550 feet was begun at 5 o'clock a. m., August 16, and dawn broke with every indication of developing into a beautiful day. On reaching the summit the men encountered a terrific gale, clouds enveloped the mountain, preventing observations, and by noon snow began to fall. A descent was attempted, but the party became hopelessly lost in a labyrinth of crevasses, the storm developing into a blizzard. To descend further was impossible; to remain was suicide. Consequently a return to the crater was ordered, and the men reached it after a two hours' climb, utterly exhausted and nearly frozen. Here they sought shelter in one of the steam caves, where, during the long night they were thoroughly steamed and half frozen in turn. Strenuous measures were employed by the men to keep from falling asleep and freezing to death. As it was, their fingers and ears were badly frozen. Finally, with a rising barometer, they succeeded in descending 9,000 feet to a temporary camp, making the descent in three hours. Here they recuperated and prepared for another ascent, which was accomplished on August 20, the start being made at 1 o'clock in the morning. Good weather was encountered and the mapping of the entire summit was finished by 1 o'clock.

"If anyone thinks that American glaciers are play glaciers, or that the weather which may be encountered at the summit of Mount Rainier in August is uniformly balmy and springlike," said Mr. Birdseye, whose fingers and ears were badly frosted, "let him climb Mount Rainier during one of its summer blizzards. The steam caves in the crater are not the pleasantest places imaginable to spend a night in, but had they not been there, not one of us would be alive today to tell the tale."

Legislators, Appropriations and Politics

A Plain Statement by Truthful James

OHIO STATE ALUMNI don't know whether to feel glad or sad over the special short session of the legislature just finished.

It's true that legislators doled out the biggest appropriation for the University this year in all its history. But it's likewise true that the school's pet project, backed by every one from Prexy to the freshmen, went by the board. Faculty, alumni, and students were behind the movement to change "Ohio State" to the "University of Ohio."

"Expediency" may be pardoned for drowning a project now and then. But when Expediency, garbed in the piratical whiskers of a rival college president, essays to push one off the plank, there's no surprise if waves instead of bubbles disturb the placid college seas.

The 1914 budget, after a baptism of fire at the hands of legislators and preceded by conscientious pruning by State Budgeter Heffernan, carries an appropriation of $425,415 for Ohio State University. This appropriation supplants a grant made in the repealed 1914 appropriation bill of $400,015, so that the University really gets more through the state budgeter's handling than the solons were disposed to give it last winter. In 1912 the University got $324,681 by general appropriation. The year before it was only $306,875.

In addition to the regular budget $7,653 was appropriated to build extensions to the heating tunnel system for buildings on the campus so as to take in the new botanical and zoological building.

The real puzzle of this year's budget is the agricultural extension angle. Thirty-five thousand dollars was originally allowed the University to carry on this work. It is a work originally started by the University, pushed through its pioneer days by the University, and finally developed into a practical proposition by the University that has given Ohio a unique and enviable position among all other states in the Union.

But statehouse interests, envious and desirous of reaping fruits that cannot logically or honestly be given them, got the ear of the administration, and finance committeemen. Every cent of the extension appropriation was taken away and placed in the hands of the State Agricultural Commission, headed by A. P. Sandles.

This was too much for University people. They fought the proposition to a standstill and finally won a compromise whereby $15,000 of the $35,000 was given the school to spend on agricultural extension and the rest left in the hands of the Agricultural Commission. It now remains to be seen whether any practical good can come of so illogical an arrangement. Certainly the University will have its old-time efficiency in the Ag. extension work sadly crippled by the patch-up. As the matter stands it has not the approval of any one—not even the State Agricultural Commission at the statehouse.

Next year will probably see so chaotic a condition as to make a return to the old system whereby the University gets the whole appropriation.

No provision is made in the University budget for the new medical college, formerly Starling-Ohio. How this branch of the University is to get along is not known. State Budgeter Heffernan declares no requests for funds to support it were made to him, and legislators who last year authorized the present amalgamation seem to have forgotten it this year.

All in all, Ohio State has much to be thankful for. Her only complaint can be for ill treatment of one of her most loyal alumni—Senator "Rastus" Lloyd—who conscientiously tried to carry out the wishes of University people in getting the name changed, but had his hands tied by machinations of jealous rivals.

Face to Face With 770 Farmers Who Cam

Recent Developments in the College of Agriculture

HOMER C. PRICE, '97
Member Ohio Agricultural Commission

THE PAST YEAR has been one of remarkable progress for the college of agriculture. In common with all colleges of agriculture in the central states, the growth in enrollment has been unprecedented. In our own college the enrollment in undergraduate courses (exclusive of winter courses) in 1909 was 475. On November 1, 1913, the enrollment was 1234 and our college of agriculture is now exceeded in attendance only by Cornell and Wisconsin.

Several developments during the past twelve months have made the year a memorable one, among them should be mentioned *The State Agricultural Commission.*

In order to consolidate the administration of the agricultural agencies of the state, the legislature in the spring of 1913, created a state agricultural commission, consisting of four active members and the governor ex-officio. Three members are appointed by the governor and the dean of the college of agriculture is a member of the commission by virtue of his office. This commission has charge of the state agricultural experiment station located at Wooster and the six or more county agricultural experiment stations located in different sections of the state. It has control of the state fair and has a supervisory relation to all county fairs. All agricultural extension work in the state is under the direction and supervision of the commission as is also the enforcement of all inspection laws of feeds, fertilizers, dairies, nurseries, orchards and all laws relating to agriculture.

to the Campus Recently for a Week's Stay

The commission has been in existence only since last August, but the college has already profited greatly from its closer relationship to the other agricultural agencies of the state. An example of this is the use of the buildings on the state fair grounds for the winter course students in the college.

STATE FAIR BUILDINGS USED BY THE COLLEGE

Owing to the crowded condition in the college of agriculture, it would have been impossible to have furnished accommodations for the eight week winter course students in agriculture if the agricultural commission had not put at the disposal of the college, four buildings on the state fair grounds. During January and February over 200 students have been taking their stock judging and other laboratory work at the fair grounds. The fair grounds are located within a half mile of the University campus and the State has an investment of over one million dollars in the buildings and grounds. Through the agricultural commission, all of these buildings may be made available for the use of the agricultural college.

The policy of using the state fair buildings for educational purposes is being heartily endorsed by everyone and is regarded as a happy solution of the problem of what to do with the buildings during 51 weeks in the year.

THE NEW THREE YEAR COURSE

Next October a new course in the college of agriculture will be opened. This will be a radical departure from the courses that have been offered in the past. It will open the middle of October and close the middle of March, and will consist of two ten week terms. The course will

be three years in length and will take the place of the two-year course in agriculture, which will be abolished after next year.

This change has been made so that farm boys may remain on the farm during the growing season and until after corn is harvested and wheat is sown in the fall. The need of this change has been felt for several years and will likely result in a much larger enrollment than at present in the two year courses.

The content of the course is practically the same as in the present two year course with the exception that, courses in English have been added, and it is probable that courses in civil government also, will be added later.

COMBINATION COURSES WITH OTHER COLLEGES

Probably the most important development of the year has been the adoption of combination arts-agriculture courses, between the college of agriculture and other colleges of the state. Recently a five year arts-agriculture course was adopted by the University of Akron and the Ohio State University. Under this plan the student spends his first three years in the arts college of the University of Akron, the fourth year he enters the college of agriculture and is credited by his home institution for the fourth year's work done in absentia and returns at the end of the fourth year and takes his A. B. degree from the University of Akron. At the end of the fifth year, which is spent in the college of agriculture, he is given the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. Several other institutions expect to adopt the same plan before the end of the school year.

This arrangement will result in the harmonious co-operation of the educational institutions of the state.

FARMERS' WEEK

The most spectacular event of the year in the college has been Farmers' Week, which was held the week between semesters. Last year this was held for the first time, with an attendance of 154. This year the program was extended, and in addition to the faculty of the college, several speakers were brought here from other agricultural colleges to assist in the program. The course was thoroughly advertised throughout the state and 770 persons registered for the course, representing 77 counties in Ohio and 7 different states. Special lecture courses were held for women by the instructors in the home economics department and 180 women registered. The week was pronounced a great success by all who attended and 770 persons returned to their homes at the end of the week to "boost" for the University.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATES

For the graduates from the agricultural college, farming offers the greatest opportunity and the field is practically unlimited. There is but one drawback and that is the capital that it requires to become established. Hundreds of graduates of agricultural colleges are kept from going into farming for this very reason. I think I am safe in saying that nine out of ten of our graduates would go into farming if they had the capital with which to begin. For graduates without capital there is opportunity to secure salaried positions that are equal, if not superior, to positions open to graduates of any other courses. There is a dearth of men trained in agriculture to fill salaried positions in teaching, in experiment station work, in farm management and all lines of professional agricultural work. Recently I had occasion to gather statistics from the classes that have graduated from the college of agriculture since 1908. The total number from whom I have secured reports is 225 and of these, 126 are in salaried positions. The average beginning salary of these upon graduation was $1000 and the increase in salary for them has averaged $169 per year, We have many cases of students who have been teaching public school for $40 or $50 per month, who have taken the four year course in agriculture and gone into teaching positions at $100 to $125 per month. I never feel like emphasizing this phase of an agricultural education, because I fear we are likely to let our interest in agriculture be controlled entirely by the salary we hope to command when we have completed our course. But I am aware that we study to increase our efficiency and our earning powers and I simply want to call attention to some examples of how earning power is increased by studying agriculture.

HOMER C. PRICE
Dean of the College of Agriculture

IMPROVED COUNTRY LIFE

It pays a boy to come to the agricultural college, not only for what he learns about farming, but for the point of view that it gives him on agriculture, the vision, the inspiration to use himself for the improvement of agriculture. I venture the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that a smaller per cent of students who study agriculture go into other lines of work upon leaving the college than from any other technical course offered by the University. It is true that large numbers of them do not go into farming, but they are in agriculture just as much when they are teaching, experimenting, serving as editors of agricultural papers and similar lines of salaried positions.

The college of agriculture stands not only for better farming, increasing the production of *our* farms—making two ears of corn grow where one grew before—but for better business, teaching how the crops may be used after they are grown; teaching that it is just as important to know how to dispose of products as it is to produce them; that business methods must be used on the farm as well as in the city. But that is not all, the ultimate goal is—*better living.* Farm homes must have the conveniences of the city homes—running water in the houses, lighting systems, heating systems and the conveniences that go to make a comfortable home. The schools of the country, the churches, the public roads, the community life, are all important factors in making better living in the country.

The three things that we try to impress upon our students, and to fix as the very foundation of their education are—*better farming, better business and better living.*

Any student who learns these three things and learns them well, I believe will find that his time at the college of agriculture has been profitably spent.

Regarding the Income Tax

"The new federal income tax is one of the manifestations of the wave of democratic and humanitarian sentiment which has recently swept the country," declared Prof. O. C. Lockhart, of Ohio State University, in a lecture recently. "It is best regarded as an effort to throw a larger share of the cost of government upon the wealthy, and somewhat to relieve the poorer classes from the relatively heavy burden which customs and internal revenue duties place upon them.

"The large use which the law makes of virtual self-assessment opens the door to fraud and evasion," continued Professor Lockhart. "It would probably have been better to levy a more moderate tax, collected wherever possible from the one from whom the income is received, and to place less reliance on personal declarations of income until the administrative machinery of the tax could have been perfected. The exemption is too high to make the tax a large revenue producer, but revenue was the excuse rather than the true reason for the tax. Despite imperfections of detail, the tax is a desirable addition to the federal revenue system, and will permit of better adjustment of revenues to expenditures than has heretofore been possible."

A New Series of Lectures

Social and humanistic topics relating to philosophy, eugenics, literature, drama, religion and government will be discussed in a free course of University lectures under the auspices of the Ohio State University, which will be given Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the University auditorium, beginning Thursday, February 19. The public is cordially invited to be present. This is the third series of lectures to be given for the benefit of townsfolk and the people of the state. Speakers, dates, and subjects are as follows:

February 19, "Eugenics," Prof. W. M. Barrows.

February 26, "Municipal Government in Germany," Prof. H. R. Spencer.

March 5, "German Folk Songs," Prof. M. B. Evans (illustrated with songs by Mrs. Evans).

March 12, "The Staging of Shakespeare's Plays," Prof. J. V. Denney.

March 19, "The Naturalistic Drama in Germany," Prof. Ludwig Lewisohn.

March 26, "Eucken's Doctrine of Personality," Prof. J. A. Leighton.

April 2, "Eucken's Theory of Religion," Prof. J. A. Leighton.

The Captain of a Gallant Ship

Another Impression of Oxford

H. P. H.

HOTELS ARE ALL very well for plump millionaires, who kick up the dust of the country roads with their automobiles; yes, and for timid people who want everything done for them by slaves in gilt buttons. But if you want to see open country and arrive at the real man under the skin, O gentlest of readers, try the modest boarding house or pension the next time you cross the bowl of blue. Of course, you won't get so many flaming labels plastered all over your suit case and you won't enjoy the sensation of rolling in lavender sheets; but neither will you be compelled to seek a wicker cage so often that you may get your best signature converted into cold cash. The greatest advantage, however, is in the added zest that creeps into your daily round of experience.

Now, there's Oxford, for instance; a fine, time-hallowed city, honeycombed with tradition and culture, each college stone eloquent of a noble past. There's no denying the charm of the place. Every massive doorway leads into a quadrangle of mellow memories. The ghosts of great men and true seem still to move among the ivied walls, now chipped and crumbling and smoky-gray with the years. Every winding path, arbored with patriarchal trees, is a dear friend because recollection tells us England's choicest men of achievement once trod it in their student days.

High-timbered interiors, lined with fading portraits that frown down upon the heavy tables, where Oxford men are wont to gather around their beef, aye, and the soft dim light that glimmers in cloistered channels, they, too, awaken tender thoughts. All very well, but strange to relate, that is not the Oxford I like to remember. I've forgotten many of the names of the college—what a host there are—and I can't seem to recall the swinging sign of a single hotel. The picture that rises before my eyes is that of a small room on a back street, where an old sea captain, his daughter and a schoolmaster used to sit around the breakfast table in the still of the morning.

I had reached Oxford in the shank of the day and was dog-tired. Luckily my book of addresses contained the name of lodgings in a respectable district, made all the more attractive because moderately priced. Thither I went. A tug at the bell brought a maid of all work, who dropped her eyes demurely when I made inquiries. She hesitated a moment and then sought the assistance of master or mistress, I know not which. Directly I heard a heavy tread and a tower of a man stood before me. His hair was touseled gray, a short-cropped beard decorated his massive chin and his hands were big and heavy-veined.

"You want lodgings, with breakfasts, sir?" he inquired, in a voice that rather startled me, it seemed so sad.

I nodded.

"Will you follow me?" he said politely, as he turned up the wick of the hall lamp so that I could see him all the better. The man deftly lighted a candle and led the way up a squeaky staircase and into a two-by-twice room, hardly large enough for a bedstead and a tottering washstand. But I was sleepy and didn't mind, so we closed the bargain then and there.

My host departed and I settled myself to a night's snooze. But hardly had I taken two winks before the dingy old house awoke with music, the jerky notes of a phonograph. The tune was a rollicking song of the sea—the kind of sailor's hornpipe I had heard as a boy—and it trailed out interminably into the late hours, occasionally adding its strident voice to the booming of faithful clocks, striking the hour in neighboring towers. The thing puzzled me. Finally, at midnight, I drifted into the harbor of dreams.

The next morning I went down to breakfast. It was a queer trio that awaited me; first the big man, than a girl with deep blue eyes and pale roses in her cheeks, last of all a tall, angular chap with closely-fitting sideburns, an earnest seeker after wisdom. They were solemn as owls—perhaps typically English. On the table steamed a

teapot—the seal of Great Britain—wrapped in a woolen sack to keep it hot, and presently the maid with the shifting eyes brought in bowls of porridge.

There wasn't much talking until the big man dexterously sliced off the top of a boiled egg with his knife and began on the stewed kidneys that lay on his plate. Then he spoke, relevant of nothing.

"America's a great country, sir," he ventured, as if reminiscently. "You live there and you've crossed the sea," and a gleam was in his eye. "The *sea!* Maybe you wonder about me keeping lodgings. I'm no innkeeper, no tradesman, I'm a sailor, born and weathered." His voice was eager, tremulous.

"Father!" warned the girl.

"That's my good ship, the *Foam Queen*," hurried on the big man, pointing to the picture of a proud schooner with two white, billowy sails that hung from a frame on the wall. "Captain of her, sir, for nineteen years, until one day my eyes went wrong, everything turned misty, and dizzy-like and I fell over on deck like a stick o' wood. And when I got home they—well, they—got another captain. They said it was paralysis, but it wasn't." The voice had sunk to a thin quaver.

I saw the girl and the wise young man fingering their teacups nervously, almost anxiously. I didn't know what to say, so I said nothing.

"I thought maybe you'd wonder, sir, you being an American, why a big man like me was keeping lodgings in Oxford. Sometimes it seems as if I can't stand the day through. I want to be on my old ship and see the waves rolling and hear the whistle o' the gale in the rigging. But here I am in a narrow room, waiting for—for—the—next dizzy spell to get me. My word, sir, it isn't fair."

I looked at the girl and thought I saw a tear trembling on her lashes. The eyes of the young schoolmaster were riveted to his plate. The brown hand of the sea captain twitched upon the cloth. I looked at the plowing ship, skimming on the wind-whipped crests of waves that were never still. And of a sudden I understood the meaning of that phonograph wailing in the night.

Instinctively I reached out and gripped the gnarled fingers.

"The *Foam Queen* is a fine ship," I mumbled, scarcely knowing what I was saying. "And she had a gallant captain."

And that was all. *Do you wonder that I remember Oxford?*

Farmers' Week Brings Reunion

SIXTY GRADUATES of the college of agriculture, most of whom are now tilling the soil or telling the other fellow how, gathered at the first agricultural student reunion at Ohio State University on Wednesday, February 4, of Farmers' Week. Old grads and young grads were present and a good time was experienced in the two hours allotted for the "husk-in' bee" at noon in the Ohio Union. After a dinner, in which substantial food fitting for a farmer's appetite was served, a few short addresses were given by some of the more prominent men in the crowd.

Dean H. C. Price spoke first. He gave a summary of what has been accomplished in Ohio agriculture during the past year, especially as concerns the college of agriculture.

Renick Dunlap, introduced by toastmaster H. C. Ramsower as one of the most successful farmers to be graduated from the early classes, spoke of the time when a mere handful of students were studying agriculture. "Fellow students did not regard an agricultural student very highly in those days," said Mr. Dunlap. "However, the four fellows who graduated when I did have all been very successful in their lines of work."

D. A. Crowner, president of the West Jefferson Creamery Company, and C. E. Snyder, associate editor of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, gave short talks in which they expressed enthusiasm over the benefits to be derived from an agricultural training at Ohio State.

It is planned to hold the agricultural students' reunion each year in connection with Farmers' Week.

Ohio State University Graduate School

William McPherson, '87, Ph. D.
Dean of the Graduate School

THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the president of the University submitted to the faculty on October 10, 1906, contains the following statement:

"I mention at the outset the desirability of a more comprehensive organization of the graduate work. For some years the several departments of the University offered facilities for students to pursue graduate work. Later the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science provided a definite plan through the Graduate Board. Other colleges are still under the general and somewhat indefinite plan that obtained throughout the University before the organization of the Graduate Board. The time seems to have arrived when all graduate work of the University should be put into systematic form and a definite policy pursued."

This recommendation of the president was, on motion of the faculty, referred to a committee of which Prof. George W. Knight was chairman. The report of this committee as submitted to the faculty May 13, 1908, provided for the organization of all of the graduate work into a Graduate School with its own faculty and dean, the dean to be elected by the board of trustees upon recommendation of the president after nomination by the faculty of the Graduate School. The report was adopted May 13, 1908, and referred to the board of trustees for approval. No action was taken by the board upon this report and at a meeting held May 8, 1911, the faculty passed a motion requesting the board to return the report for modification. The faculty also voted that upon the return of the report it should be referred to a committee of seven for further recommendations. This committee, of which the late Prof. Benjamin F. Thomas was chairman, submitted its report to the faculty on March 22, 1911. This report as finally adopted, provided for the organization of a Graduate School along much the same lines as the report submitted in 1908, differing from it mainly in the fact that the administration of the affairs of the school was vested not in a faculty, but in a graduate council of thirteen members. The report provided that this council should report directly to the university faculty, which should be the legislative body of the Graduate School as it is of the seven colleges. This report was on motion, presented to the board of trustees for consideration and was approved at a meeting held June 2, 1911. Later in the year the organization of the Graduate School was accomplished and became effective at the opening of the academic year 1911-1912.

From this brief statement it is evident that the Graduate School is not included in any of the colleges of the University, but is subject to the university faculty, to which it bears the same relation as do the individual colleges.

CONCERNING THE GRADUATE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY

The following statistics pertaining to the registration in the Graduate School as well as to the number of degrees granted, will give some idea of the extent to which graduate work is being pursued in the University.

Students registered 1911-1912, regular session	97
Summer session	81
Students registered 1912-13, regular session	128
Summer session	95
Graduate degrees granted 1912	44
Graduate degrees granted 1913	55

The registration for the present year shows that there are in attendance in the Graduate School, graduates from thirty-eight colleges and universities other than Ohio State.

The present graduate bulletin shows that 35 departments of the University are offering graduate courses leading to the master's degree, while a much more limited number are offering courses leading to the doctor's degree.

THE POSITION OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN THE MODERN UNIVERSITY

In the discussion of this question one must keep in mind the intimate relation existing between the Graduate School and research work or productive scholarship. As President Van Hise has said, "where the one exists, the other will be found." In all this discussion there is a surprising unanimity of opinion. Quotations may be cited practically to the same effect from almost all of the great educators who have given the matter serious thought. The general tenor of these opinions is

William McPherson, Ph. D.

well illustrated in the following quotations, the first being taken from an annual report of President Schurman, the second from an annual report of President Vincent, while the third and fourth are from addresses by Professors Allen and Henry B. Ward respectively.

(1) "The future of the American university is with the Graduate School or Department of Research. It is by the enlargement of human knowledge that progress in civilization and improvements in the life and conditions of mankind are rendered possible. * * * These two—the scientist with his fruitful experiments, the scholar with his practical research—are the seers, and accredited leaders of mankind in this twentieth century."

(2) "A true university can exist only where a group of investigators in the chief departments of Arts and Science are at work on the frontiers of knowledge."

(3) "It must be kept in mind that the University has two great general functions; first, the creation; second, the dissemination of knowledge. I put the creation of knowledge first in importance, for obviously if the University had not originated a systematic knowledge, there would have been little to disseminate. Upon the second of these functions, the greater but still not too great stress, has hitherto been laid in American universities."

(4) "Whatever private institutions may do, the state has no choice. The men who are its teachers must also be its investigators and must contribute their share to the extension of knowledge."

In accordance with these views, the American universities are devoting increased attention to productive scholarship and the graduate schools are being developed to a higher state of efficiency. Among the privately endowed universities, Columbia is becoming more and more emphatically a graduate institution. In 1912 for example 452 graduate degrees were conferred by the University. Harvard in the East and Chicago in the Middle West are likewise becoming great centers for the prosecution of graduate work. Nor are the state universities lagging behind. Cornell, Wisconsin and Illinois have registrations in their graduate schools running into hundreds. The state universities of the Middle West, to which group Ohio State belongs, all have well organized graduate schools and are encouraging graduate work in every legitimate way. Scholarships and fellowships are being founded; libraries are being developed; and more important still the routine work required of the instructing corps in most of these institutions is being reduced sufficiently so that the instructors have ample time for the developing of the higher work of the University. More-

over, they are not only encouraged to do such work, but to a constantly increasing extent promotions are being made upon the basis of productive scholarship.

A prominent educator has made the following prediction: "The greatest advance in educational circles within the next decade will be the development of graduate work, especially in the state universities of the Middle West."

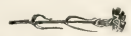
It seems probable that this prediction will be fulfilled. Our own University cannot afford to lag behind in this movement.

PRODUCTIVE SCHOLARSHIP IN THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

It is undoubtedly true that our own University has so far been primarily a teaching institution. This has been due, not only to a lack of appreciation of the value of productive scholarship and research work, but also to the conditions imposed upon the University. The income in the main has been sufficient to provide only for the adequate instruction of the rapidly increasing number of undergraduate students. It must not be inferred, however, that the University has done nothing in the way of productive scholarship. In fact, the annual list of publications of the members of the instructing corps proves that a considerable amount of such work is being done—an amount which is highly creditable when one considers that so much of the instructor's time must be given to the regular work of instruction. Nevertheless, if the University is to keep pace with other large state universities, more adequate provision must be made for the development of graduate work. This does not mean that the University should become less of a teaching institution than at present, but that additional resources must be provided for the furtherance of the higher work of the University. Situated in a State which possesses a comparatively large number of colleges, which, with few exceptions, make no pretense whatever of carrying on graduate work, it would seem that it is the duty of the University to make adequate provisions for the rapidly increasing number of the graduates of these colleges who are desirous of continuing their educational training. It is hoped, therefore, that the legislature will make it possible to develop the graduate work to a high state of efficiency by granting special appropriations to be used for the upbuilding of the Graduate School. The legislature at its last meeting made a small appropriation for this purpose. It is believed that this is but the beginning of a more liberal policy.

In closing I wish to quote a paragraph from the report of the committee of the faculty of Cornell University, since it seems to me that it embodies in a few words what is most vital to the development of the Graduate School.

"In the opinion of your committee one of the most effective means of strengthening the Graduate School, and at the same time maintaining a high standard of undergraduate teaching, is for the members of this faculty to use their influence, both individually and as a body to encourage scholarly work among all members of the instructing staff. Let it be understood that each member of our staff is expected to contribute in some way to the advancement of knowledge, and not merely to teach what he has received from others. If there are any who are overburdened with routine teaching, the load should be lightened to such an extent as to make research possible. Whenever it is practicable, each member of the staff should be given the opportunity of taking part to some extent in advanced teaching as well as the elementary work. Most important of all, recommendations for appointment or advancement should usually be determined not merely by success in teaching or in administrative work, but largely by ability and activity in scholarly work."



Tickling the Editor

One of the newest games for young and old is entitled, Tickling the Editor. It consists in appropriating a piece of paper—the larger the better—a bottle of ink and a good pen. The players sit at a table and each contestant begins to scribble all the stray news happenings concerned with old college-mates and his own personal history that come straying into his head. When this is done he puts his solution into a stamped envelope and forwards it to the handsome gentleman who puts out the *Ohio State University Monthly*.

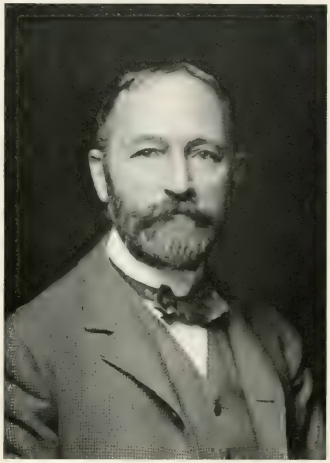
The game gets its name from the wild whoops of delight that follow the receipt of the letter. The game is becoming more popular every day among Ohio State grads and can be played very successfully by mail. *Have you tried it yet?*

A Memorial to Josiah Renick Smith

1851-1914

Adopted by the University Faculty in special session, February 16, 1914

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH was born at Columbus, Ohio, October 24, 1851. His father, Josiah Dickey Smith, was a Presbyterian minister and pastor of the Westminster Church in Columbus. His mother, Ann Eliza Osborn, was a daughter of one of the sturdy pioneer families of the city. The sterling manhood of the father, and the untiring energy and devoted training of the mother, in a simple but cultured home environment, combined to give the son an unusual heritage of intellectual and moral fibre. He received his early education in the Columbus schools from which he went to Amherst College where he was graduated in 1871, before his twentieth birthday. Immediately after graduation he was made principal of the Mound street Grammar School in Columbus and two years later became a teacher in the High School. In 1876 he was elected assistant professor of ancient languages in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the Ohio State University, which had been opened but three years before. In 1881 he resigned his position in order to study abroad and spent two fruitful years at the University of Leipsic. In 1883 he became Professor of Greek, a position which he filled until his death, February 15th, 1914, terminated over thirty-five years of faithful and efficient service for the University, the longest active service of any one ever associated with the institution.



JOSIAH RENICK SMITH

Coming to the University in its formative period, he at once assumed an active though quiet part as a member of the faculty, and soon became influential in helping to shape the policy and promote the growth of the young institution. As Secretary of the University Faculty for eight years, he was in closest touch with the whole life of the institution, and the records of his office during that period are evidence of the fidelity and devotion to service that were ingrained in his character. His broad knowledge of educational problems, his thorough acquaintance with the en-

tire history of this University, his sympathetic appreciation of its aims, and the fairness of his judgment made him one of the most valuable and beloved of the members of this Faculty.

Professor Smith was a man of letters. His was the highest type of broad culture. His mastery of the classics was thorough; his acquaintance with the modern literatures, and especially the English and the American, was intimate and appreciative. His keen sense of the beautiful made him an enthusiastic student of art and architecture both ancient and modern, while in the field of music his appreciation and his judgments were those of the trained critic. For many years, his University lectures upon art and his musical critiques in the daily press have been a guide and inspiration far beyond the confines of the University. His boyhood training gave him a familiarity with Biblical literature which his later studies ripened into rare scholarship, the results of which he shared for years with an interested group of men in the church to which he was devoted, and with a Sunday afternoon class of students at the University.

As a writer, his field was that of the appreciative judge, commentator, and critic, a fact evidenced by his scholarly editing of Xenophon's Memorabilia, by his poems and literary essays, and by the nearly four score of published formal reviews of works in literature, art, music, and history. His was a facile and graceful pen. In occasional public addresses the range of his knowledge, the delicacy of his thought, and the beauty of his expression combined to instruct and to charm.

His scholarship was exact, with no trace of pedantry or affection. His teaching was thorough and sound; he was intolerant of anything short of the best of which his students were capable, and a standard once attained he never allowed to be lowered. His work was full of charm and inspiration and illumined by his wide knowledge of literature and art; many were attracted to his courses because of the teacher. He inspired in his classes great and lasting affection and loyalty; many who graduated years ago still retain a profound sense of gratitude and reverence. He went far beyond the subjects immediately in hand and awakened an appreciation and a love for all that is high and noble in literature and in life.

Professor Smith was one of Nature's noblemen. His sweet Christian charity, his interest in humanity, his devotion to his friends, his helpful encouragement to others, his complete self-forgetfulness were an inspiration to all who came in touch with him. His eye was always toward the higher things, and his brave soul did not lose its bright optimism even amid the untold physical suffering of his latest years. To have been close to Josiah Renick Smith was to have felt the influence of a living benediction.

In his death, the University has been bereft of one of its most valued treasures, and we mourn the loss of the broad scholar, the inspiring teacher, the able counselor, the Christian citizen, and the loyal friend whose life will ever remain a fragrant memory with his associates.

A Cheerful Yankee Philosopher

Irving Bacheller, author, humorist and poet, hailing as he said, "from northern New York, where they have four habits, working, saving, dying and voting the Republican ticket," spoke on "The Cheerful Yankee" under the auspices of the College Women's Club in the University auditorium recently.

The cheerful Yankee philosophized over the passing of the little republic of the home and the waning influence of the mother as a power in that republic. He recited reminiscences of his own mother singing as she spun the flax: "On the other side of Jordan in the sweet fields of Eden."

Mr. Bacheller referred to the mother-made men of the past—Lincoln, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain—and ventured some disparaging comparisons between the modern girl and the girl of the colonial times, suggesting at times his satirical "Keeping Up With Lizzie." Much to the delight of the audience he gave interpretations from his own books, one familiar roundelay of his childhood gathering the applause of the "up-staters." His characterizations of the hired man, the country doctor, the French Canadian, the man who never told a lie—interspersed with characteristic sayings and songs, suggested the native whimsical charm of that first book "Eben Holden."

Old Grad on the Campus

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY CLUB IN COLUMBUS

"THIS CLUB HAS the punch," eloquently remarked Walter J. Sears, '94, vice president of the Ohio State Club of Columbus, in introducing Prexy at the weekly luncheon of the club held on that Friday in February in the German room of the Chittenden.

That tells the story. The club is alive and alert to every need of Alma Mater. It plans to entertain the truants who come back to the campus next June and it is talking gateways, beautification, athletics, alumni activities and other interesting things every week. It is here to serve.

The "hoodoo" day has had no depressing effect on this new member of Ohio State's alumni organizations. Since its inception a few weeks ago, each Friday has seen a large gathering of the "live" grads and ex-students of Columbus. One of its problems is that of securing adequate accommodations.

"Rastus" Lloyd, '01, famous on the football field and in the legislative hall, heads this hustling group of college men who cannot sit idly by and see Pittsburgh, New York and San Francisco alumni, with their comparatively small numbers, eclipse the alumni in Alma Mater's own country.

Other officers are Maxwell E. Corotis, secretary; Carl E. Steeb, treasurer; Jim Marker, "Fat" Hoyer, Milo F. Chenoweth, H. S. Atkinson, and "Prexy" Myers, executive board.

The scope of the club has widened until it promises to be the big noise for Ohio State in Columbus. Any member will take your application to join.

For the present the club will meet every Friday at 12 o'clock promptly at the German room of the Chittenden. Out-of-town grads and former students will receive a warm welcome and handclasp.

STUDENTS AND RELIGION

The Old Grad has little sympathy with the smooth platitude that religion has no place in the program of a state university like ours. Religion is too broad a thing not to find lodgment in the minds and hearts of college students. They need it to give their lives a new goal and a real meaning; otherwise the daily task is unglorified drudgery and a stupid enigma. But students *do* respond to the claims of the inner life, once they get a chance. That was shown in the splendid attendance at the chapel talks given by Dr. W. O. Thompson recently under the auspices of the University Y. M. C. A. The discussions were sane, helpful and full of inspiration. Many undergraduates saw religion as the rich complement of life itself.

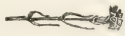
VACCINATED

As the Old Grad strolled across the campus the other morning, finding his way among snowdrifts and swooping winds, he ran plump into a youth who used to be as chirpy as a birdie on the bough. But this morning he looked as pale and disconsolate as a jilted Romeo.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the Old Grad, sympathetically, for he likes to know things.

"Vaccinated!" moaned the student. He might have said, "I'm to be hanged in the morning."

It's that way all over the campus since the vaccination edict from the state board of health went into effect, following a small-pox scare in Columbus. All college folk who have not been scratched with the needle in the past five years were compelled to submit to the knife and virus. Most of them are coming out of the ordeal with show-cases protecting their scars and with doctors' certificates in their pockets. However, the Old Grad is forced to admit that examinations have worked sad havoc on old acquaintances. "*Where are the blades of yesterday?*"

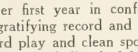


THE FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Lovers of football will have the opportunity to witness some superb contests on the gridiron of Ohio State University this fall. The schedule of games, which has just been announced, includes two of the strongest teams in the Western Conference, and besides provides for stirring battles with other representative elevens of the Middle West on their own fields. Ohio has dropped from her schedule some of the smaller state colleges met in past years and is now lined up athletically with universities of her own standing and size. Her first year in conference football resulted in a gratifying record and won her a reputation for hard play and clean sportsmanship.

The following football schedule has been approved by the Ohio State athletic board for 1914:

October 3, Wesleyan at Columbus; October 10, Case at Cleveland; October 17, Illinois at Urbana; October 24, Wisconsin at Columbus; November 7, Indiana at Indianapolis; November 14, Oberlin at Columbus; November 21, Northwestern at Columbus.



Edwin B. Pflueger, '05, is now doing government work at the Pago Pago, Samoan Islands, according to information received at this office February 6.

Campus News

Done Up in Small Packages

MEMBERS of the student branch of The American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Ohio State University have decided to give an electrical show this year, similar to the one given two years ago. The dates chosen are April 16, 17, and 18. It is planned to have exhibits from several hundred manufacturers of all kinds of electrical apparatus and machinery. Several instructive and unusual electrical "stunts" are also being arranged.

TWENTY-FIVE students of Ohio State University are reviewing the defects of the currency and banking system, studying the Aldrich plan, and making a critical examination of the federal reserve act under the direction of Prof. O. C. Lockhart, of the department of economics and sociology. The course is entitled "Money and Currency," and some 50 class periods are devoted to the work. Furthermore, the students compare the federal reserve banks with the central banks of England, France and Germany, and include commendation and criticism of present day proposals to remedy the currency situation.

THE merging of the Starling-Ohio Medical College with Ohio State University will become effective next September according to an announcement of the trustees. Buildings and equipment valued at approximately $250,000 will be added to the University. It is expected the enrollment of Ohio State with addition of the medical school, will be brought to 5000 next fall as a result.

THE appointment of First Lieutenant H. L. Harris, U. S. A., retired, as assistant to Captain G. L. Converse, commandant of cadets, has been confirmed by the war department. Lieutenant Harris will move his family here and be ready for active work the last of March.

A GOODLY outpouring of co-eds greeted the speakers from a distance who took part in the vocational conference for women held at the University recently. The discussions shed new light on occupations for college girls.

HONORING President Herbert Welch of the Ohio Wesleyan University, members of the teaching staff of the Ohio State University united in a dinner at Ohio Union, on the University campus, Wednesday evening, February 18, at 6:30

o'clock. President Welch has recently been chosen president of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections. His appointment is recognized as the beginning of a more active concern by Ohio college and university people in philanthropic work. The faculty of the Ohio State University desires in this manner to indicate its high esteem of President Welch, its pleasure in his appointment, and its interest in the new work that he has undertaken. President Welch has consented to address his hosts immediately after dinner.

IN connection with the religious campaign of the third week of February, the *Daily Chronicle*, Ohio State's second experiment with a daily newspaper, made its appearance on the campus. Boosters of a college daily have been enthusiastic over the success of the venture.

WITH the hope of having a set of chimes installed by commencement day, seniors are working to raise the fund to $8000. Started ten years ago, the fund has received the contribution of every graduating class since then except one. It now stands at $6300. Rumor says that a tower will be provided by a loyal alumnus.

AFTER Chicago alumni of Ohio State University had responded generously to the hard luck story of a woman posing as the widow of Prof. Vernon H. Davis, of the department of horticulture, her story was discovered to be a fake. No trace of the imposter has been found.

SINCE 1878 Ohio State University has been so-called. Before that time its official name was Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AS an instance of the cosmopolitan character of some of the Ohio State University classes there is a course open to graduates and advanced undergraduates which has enrolled for the past semester 16 students. Among these are a graduate of Ohio University with graduate work in University of Illinois, a graduate of Baldwin University, a graduate of Clemson College, S. C., a graduate of the University of South Africa, a graduate of Ohio Northern University with several years' experience in the Philippines, a graduate of Ohio State in the arts college, a student from China and a former student of Denison University, besides a number of Ohio State undergraduates. A reading of examination papers from these students of widely different experience offers some interesting opportunities for comparison.

"COAL Resources of Ohio and Their Exhaustion," a lecture by Frank A. Ray, professor of mine engineering, was attended by members of the Ohio Engineering Society in convention at the University. Professor Ray, gave a short history of the commercial coal industry, which started in this state in 1883, when the first boatload of coal was shipped from what is known as the Pomeroy field. There now are 15 distinct coal fields in the state. He showed, by maps and lantern slides, the location and special features that mark each of these fields. "If the present output of coal were doubled," says Professor Ray, "in the next ten years, and then remained constant until the supply is exhausted, the date of that event would be reached in 214 years. A definite time for the exhaustion of the coal supply in Ohio cannot be predicted. For a number of decades the output of coal has doubled every 10 years.

"ELECTRICAL Engineering Problems" is the title of a book written by Prof. F. C. Caldwell, of the electrical engineering department of the Ohio State University, which is being used for the first time this semester in his course in Alternating Currents. Quite a different subject is discussed by Prof. James E. Hagerty of the department of economics and sociology at the University, in his new book on "Mercantile Credit," a treatise of interest to the professional man as well as to the college student. The working of the Columbus Credit Men's Association is used as a basis in illustrating forms used by credit men.

IN place of the pageant of last year, an oratorio will probably be given during commencement week. It is proposed to sing Smieton's *King Arthur*. If the plans are successfully carried out, it may result in forming a permanent choral society at Ohio State.

THE first of a series of get-together movements for Ohio State students was the Valentine party in Ohio Union after the Denison game. Other jollifications for the student body are being planned.

AFTER 1914 class of electricals is graduated with the degree of M.E. in E.E., future classes will receive the degree of bachelor of electrical engineering, (B.E.E.) From one to three years of additional work will hereafter be required for the M.E. in E.E. This raises the value of the degree which seniors are to receive this year.

THE ROUND ROBIN WILL SING A LONG ANTHEM NEXT MONTH

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—*Oath of the Athenian.*

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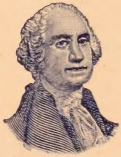

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Marietta College
Moores Hill College
Oberlin College
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan University
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Bethany College
Central University of Ky.
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Harcourt Place School
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